



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration



GEOSYNTHETIC REINFORCED SOIL INTEGRATED BRIDGE SYSTEM (GRS-IBS)

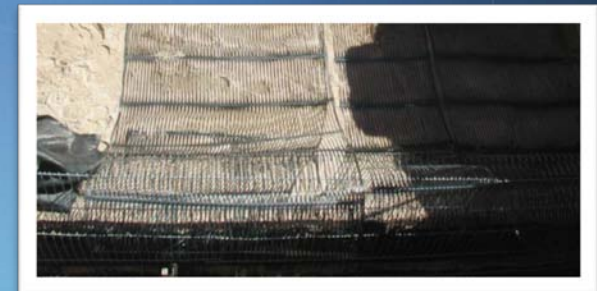


Technology Overview



History

- Reinforced earth has been used for thousands of years. Ancient reinforcing materials have included:
 - Straw
 - Tree branches
 - Plant material
- Mechanically Stabilized Earth (MSE)
 - 1960s: Steel strips (Reinforced Earth®)
 - 1980s: Geosynthetic reinforcement





History Continued

- Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil (GRS)
 - U.S. Forest Service -- geotextiles for wrapped face walls (i.e. burrito walls) in the '70s
 - Colorado DOT -- frictionally connected modular blocks as the facing in the early '80s
 - FHWA refined this method for load-bearing applications (i.e. GRS-IBS) in 1995.
*44 bridges w/a GRS abutment in the U.S.
(27 of those GRS-IBS)*
 - In 2010, GRS-IBS was selected as an EDC initiative



History *Continued*

- Manual which will be completed the end 2010
- Based on almost 40 years of research and experience.
- In the US more than 100,000 square face feet of GRS retaining wall during the last 30 years.



The Current Bridge Situation

- Approximately 600,000 bridges in the U.S.
- Many have functional or structural deficiencies
- Most are small single span (typically 70' - 90')
- Budgets don't meet demand – Build more bridges for your dollar



Definitions

- **GRS - Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil**
 - An engineered fill of closely spaced ($< 12''$) alternating layers of compacted granular fill material and geosynthetic reinforcement
- **IBS - Integrated Bridge System**
 - A fast, cost-effective method of bridge support that blends the roadway into the superstructure using GRS technology

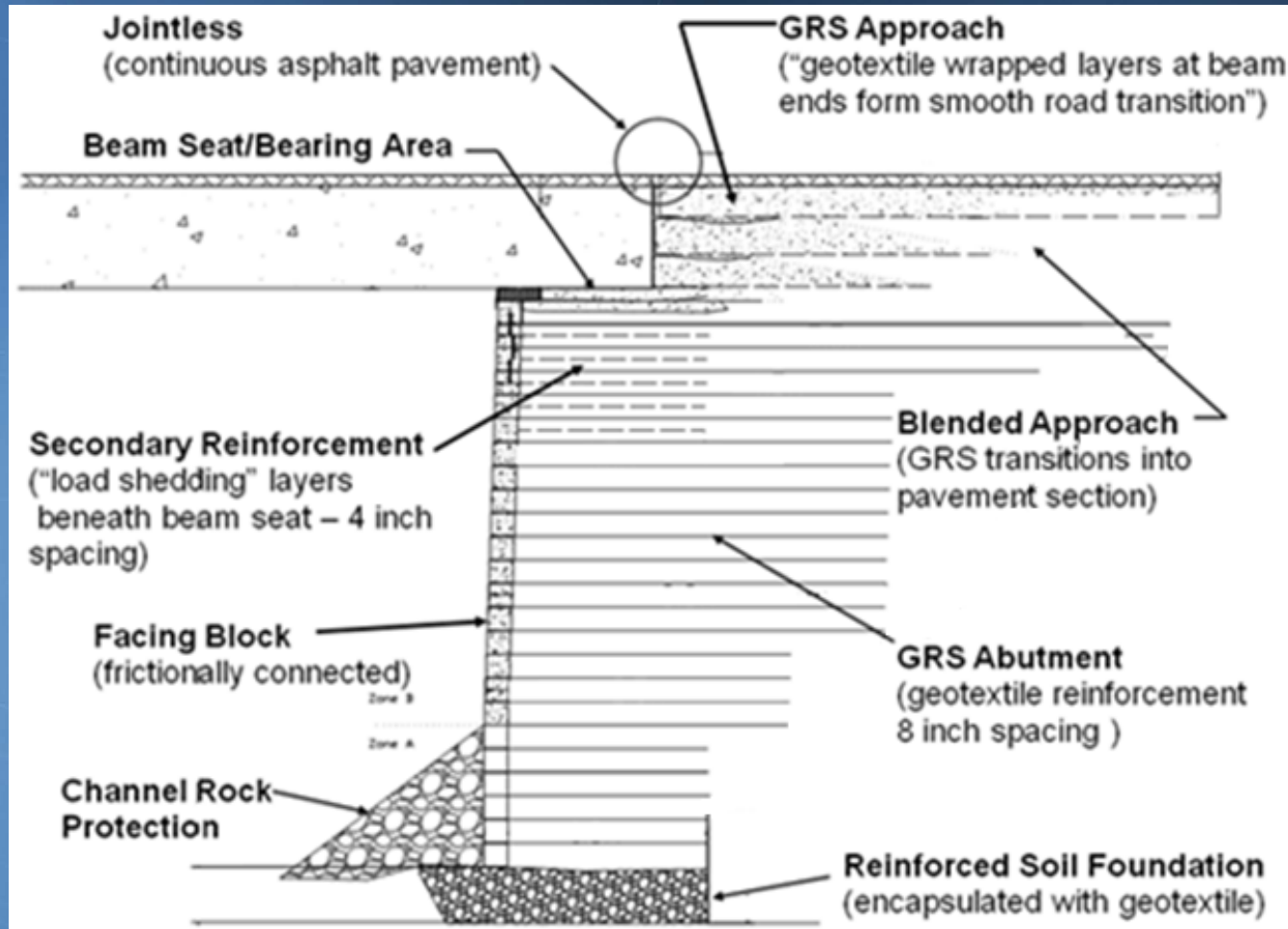


Cut-away of a GRS Mass





Cross-Section of GRS-IBS





Components of GRS-IBS





Components of GRS-IBS *Continued*

- The GRS-IBS is compatible with the use of Prefabricated Bridge Elements and Systems (PBES)





Representative Costs

	Abutment	
Built by	Height (ft)	Cost (ft ²)
County	20	\$25
	14	\$21
	9	\$28
Contractor	16	\$33

Construction	
Includes	Does Not Include
Reinforced Soil Foundation	Superstructure
Abutment	Paving
Integrated Approach	Earthwork
	Removal of Existing Structure
	Incidentals (e.g. Guardrail)



Site Selection

- Single span (max up to 140 ft)
- 30 ft abutment height
- Grade separation
- Low velocity stream crossings
- Steel or concrete superstructures
- New or replacement structures



Benefits: Speed of Construction





Benefits: Reduced Construction Cost

Cost Comparison: Bowman Project (Ohio)

	GRS	Conventional	Difference	% Difference
Abutment	\$95,000	\$105,000	\$10,000	10%
Beams & Waterproofing	\$171,000	\$233,000	\$62,000	27%
Total	\$266,000	\$338,000	\$72,000	21%



Benefits: Reduced Construction Cost

Cost Comparison: CR12 Project (New York)

	GRS	Conventional	Difference	% Difference
Material	\$160,000	\$300,000	\$140,000	47%
Labor	\$50,000	\$150,000	\$100,000	67%
Equipment	\$30,000	\$200,000	\$170,000	85%
Total	240,000	650,000	\$410,000	63%



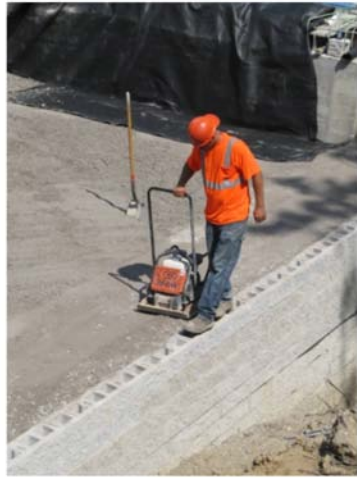


Benefits: Smooth Transition





Benefits: Non-Specialized Labor

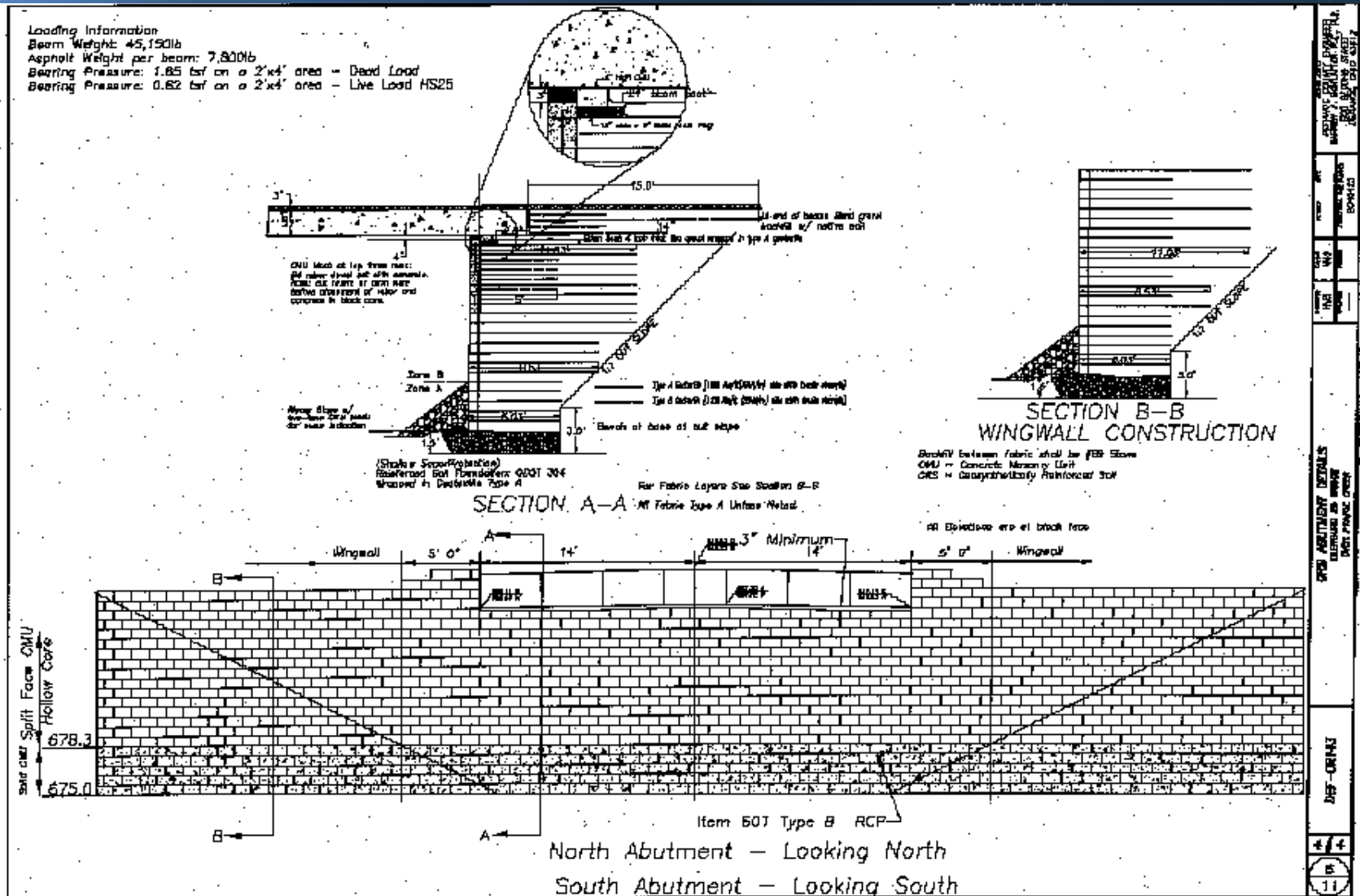




Benefits: Simple Machinery and Tools



Loading Information
 Beam Weight: 45,150lb
 Asphalt Weight per beam: 7,800lb
 Bearing Pressure: 1.85 tsf on a 2'x4' area - Dead Load
 Bearing Pressure: 0.62 tsf on a 2'x4' area - Live Load HS25





Summary of Benefits

- Reduced construction time
- Reduced construction cost (20 - 60%)
- Smooth transition
- Construction less dependent on weather conditions
- Flexible design - easily field modified for unforeseen site conditions (e.g. obstructions, utilities)
- Easier to maintain (fewer bridge parts)
- Simpler plan set



Common Materials

- Easy as 1-2-3:
 - A row of facing block
 - A layer of geosynthetic
 - Well compacted granular backfill



Recommended Materials *Continued*





Miscellaneous Materials

- Concrete block wall fill
- Rebar
- Aluminum flashing
- Foam board
- Bitumen coating





Design

- Design and Construction Guide available by the end of 2010
 - Empirical
 - Performance Test to evaluate vertical capacity and deformations
 - Analytical
 - Equations for vertical capacity and required reinforcement strength



Performance Tests

Before

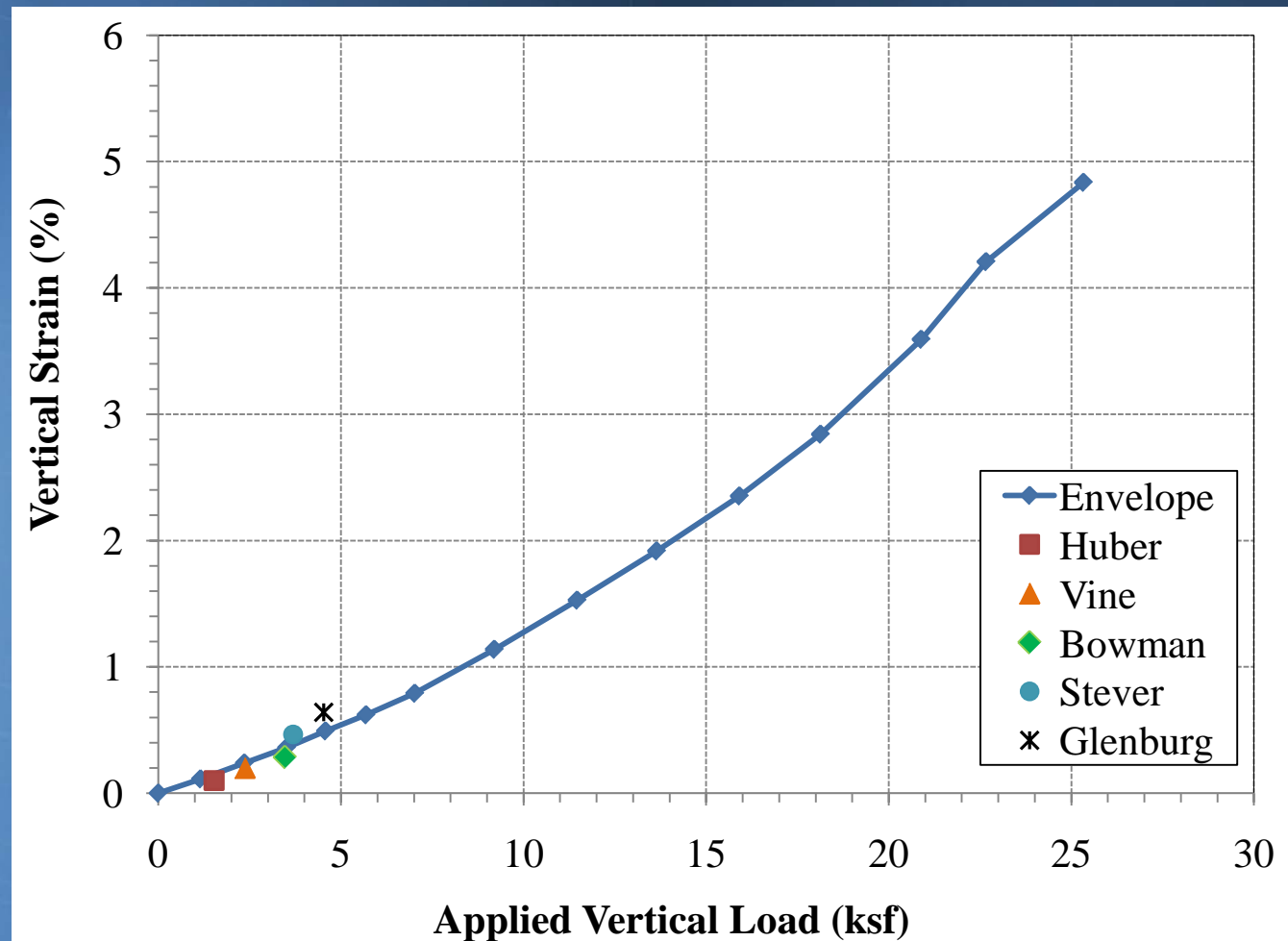


After



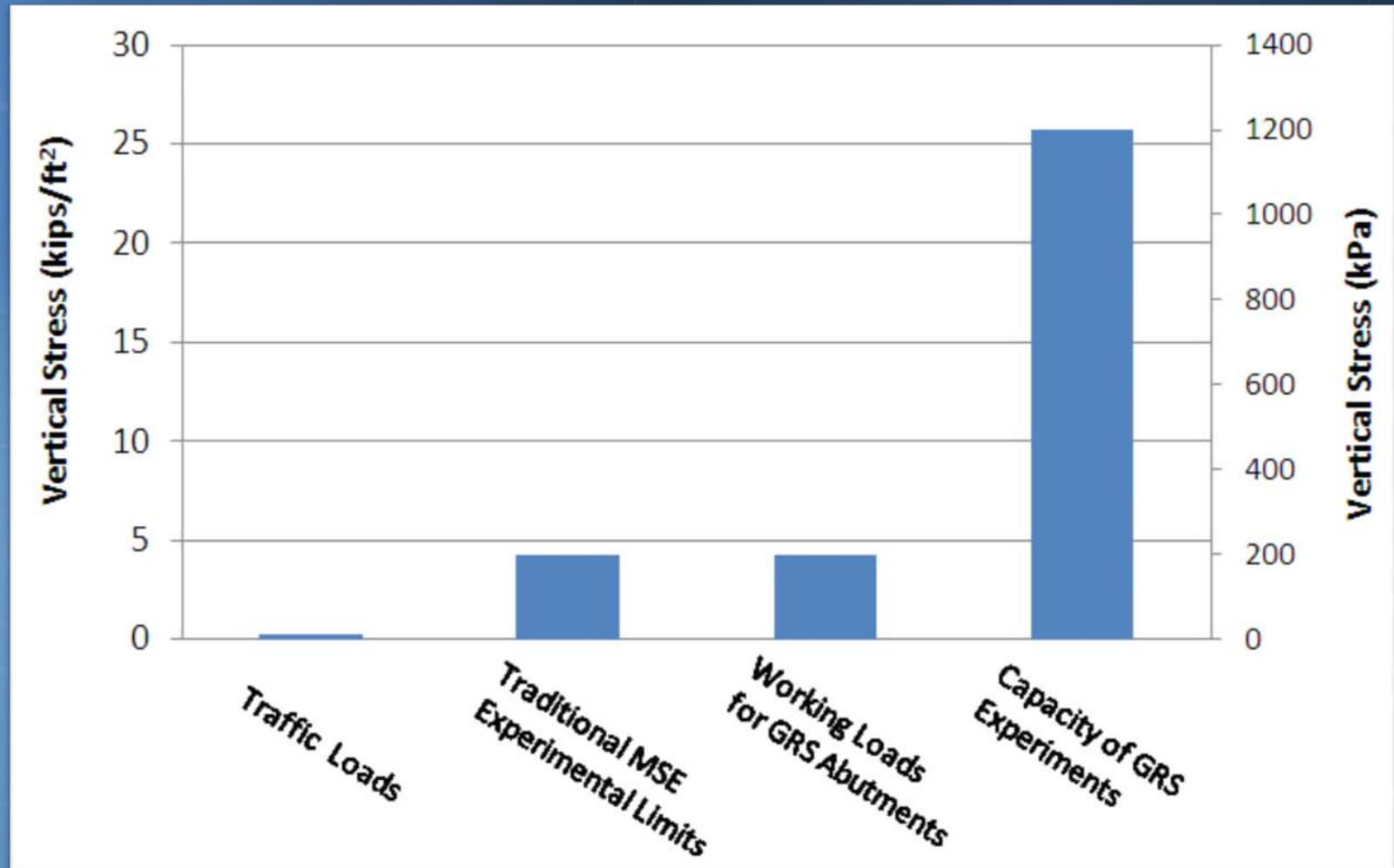


Performance Tests *Continued*





Capacity of GRS





Some Completed Bridges



Ayersville Pleasant Bend



Behnfeldt Rd.



Casebeer Rd.



Ayersville Rd.



Huber Rd.



Beerbower Rd.



Scott Rd.



Farmer Mark Rd.



Flory Rd.



Vine St.



For More Information

- Attend Session 6: Prefabricated Bridge Elements & Geosynthetic Reinforced Soil
— 1:00PM in Jr. Ballroom E

